The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XIV. Saturday, January 18, 1800. N

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

ALMANACK
For the Year of our Lord 1800.

	Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January.	0	0	0	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
February.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
March.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
April.	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
May.	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
July.	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
August.	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
September.	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
October.	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
November.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
December.	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

American Congress.

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, *December 30.*

The Speaker read to the House the following letters:

Philadelphia, December 27th 1799.

Dear Sir,

THE inclosed Resolutions which unanimously passed the House of Representatives this day, will make known to you how highly they have been gratified with the manner in which you have performed the service assigned to you, in preparing and delivering a funeral oration on the death of General *Washington*. That our constituents may participate in the gratification we have received from you having so well expressed the sentiments of respect for the character, of gratitude for the service, and of grief for the death of that illustrious personage, I flatter myself you will not hesitate to comply with the request of the House, by furnishing a copy of your oration to be taken for publication. Allow me, while performing this pleasing task of official duty, in communicating an act of the Representatives of the people, so just to you, and so honorable to themselves, to embrace the opportunity to declare that

I am personally,

With great esteem, and sincere regard,

Dear sir, your friend, and

Obedient servant.

THEOD. SEDGWICK.

The hon. Maj. Gen. Lee.

Franklin Court, December 28, 1799.

Dear Sir,

I owe to the goodness of the House of Representatives, the honor in which their respective Resolutions confer on my humble efforts to execute their wish.

I can never disobey their will, and therefore will furnish a copy of the oration delivered on the late afflicting occasion, much as I had flattered myself with a different disposition of it.

Sincerely reciprocating the personal confidence with which you honor me,

I am, very respectfully, sir,

Your friend and obd't. servant,

HENRY LEE.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Otis, from the committee to whom was re-committed the bill from the Senate for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, reported the same with amendments; which was made the order of the day for to morrow.

Mr. Otis called for the order of the day on the bill to provide for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. The House accordingly went into a committee of the whole on said bill; Mr. Parker in the chair.

The first section having been read, Mr. Nicholas moved to strike out the words which give to the Secretary of State the power of directing the marshalls in the manner which the census shall be taken, so far as is not in the bill particularly specified. Mr. N. said this provision was not to be found in the former act on this subject, and he saw no reason why a man was bound by a solemn oath to act in conformity to this act, should be subject to directions which the scrupulousness of his conscience might lead him to refuse to abide by.

Mr. Otis thought it necessary the power of giving directions pursuant to this act should be lodged somewhere—he was indifferent whether with the Secretary of State or any other proper officer; in order that if any difficulty or embarrassment arose in the execution of the law, the marshals who were to execute it, would know where to apply. It was also necessary the returns should be uniform, which could not be expected to be the case, were the words struck out. The question was put, when there appeared in the affirmative 36——negative 41.

Mr. Christie renewed the motion made in the committee by Mr. Nicholas, which produced a long discussion. The question was finally lost by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Aiston, Bailey, Bishop, R. Brown, Christie, Clay, Claiborne, Davie, Dawson, Dent, Eggleston, Fowler, Gallatin, Goode, Gregg, Hanna, Heister, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Kitchell, H. Lee, Lieb, Lyon, Macon, Muhlenbugh, New, Nicholas, Page, Randolph, Smilie, Stanford, Sumter, Taliaferro, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortland, R. Williams.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baer, Bartlett, Bird, Brace, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Dana, J. Davenport, Dickson, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, Freeman, Glenn, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Gordon, Gray, Griswold, Grove, Hill, Imlay, S. Lee, Lyman, Marshall, Morris, Nott, Otis, Parker, Platt, Powell, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Shepard, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadsworth, Wain, L. Williams, Wood.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, containing a statement of his specie account as passed by the proper officers, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Marshall, from the joint committee appointed to consider and report what measures ought to be adopted in memory of General *Washington*, made another report in part, which was unanimously agreed to by the House, in the words following, to wit:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That it be recommended to the people of the United States, to assemble on the twenty second day of February next, in such numbers and in such manner as may be convenient, publickly to testify their grief for the death of General *George Washington*, by suitable eulogies, orations and discourses; or by public prayers.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to recommend the same by a proclamation for that purpose.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 31.

The engrossed bill intituled "An act to provide for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, was read a third time—and the question being put, *shall this bill pass?*

Mr. Page moved for the recommitment of the bill to a committee of the whole House, for the purpose of introducing an amendment to restrict the Secretary of State in the directions which he shall give, pursuant to the act. He considered this one of the most important subjects which could occupy the attention of the legislature, and was of opinion the time of the House would not be misspent in reconsidering the bill in the manner which he proposed. Experience, he said, was ever the best guide on which a legislature could act—the power now proposed to be given was not to be found in the former act—nor had that act been found objectionable.

This motion produced a short debate: in which Mr. Nott said, he voted against the motion for striking out, yesterday, under an impression that the 8th section of the bill which he then thought objectionable, and supposed would be afterwards liable to amendment, could be so altered, as to meet the ideas of gentlemen who wished the amendment.

The question was put and negatived, yeas 37—nays 39.

It was then moved to re-commit the bill for the special purpose of considering the 8th section only: which caused a warm debate—Messrs. Jones, Smilie, Marshall and Nott spoke in favour of the motion; and Messrs. Thatcher, Dana, and Otis against it—Upon the question, there were in the affirmative 41—negative 43.

And then the bill was passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr Otis, their secretary, informing the House that the Senate had concurred in the resolution passed yesterday, for paying suitable honours to the memory of General Washington.

Mr. WALN presented a petition of Charles Pettit, surviving partner of Major General Greene, in the Quarter Master Department, during the Revolutionary War, praying for a liquidation of his accounts; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Bayard presented a petition of Sarah Houton, widow of Elijah Houton, of the State of Delaware, praying for compensation for property destroyed during the American war. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. D. Foster, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of William Donaldson; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Leib presented a petition of James Steel, a soldier during the American war, praying for a pension; referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Otis presented the memorial of Benjamin Burd, praying compensation for certain Loan-Office Certificates, which he says have been either lost or destroyed. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Otis called for the order of the day on the report of the Committee to whom was recommitted the bill from the Senate for relief of persons imprisoned for debt—and the House having resolved itself into a committee on that subject, Mr. *Rutledge* in the chair, the bill and amendments were read and agreed to by the committee—and having been reported, were passed by the House—Whereupon it was

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Sewall the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill providing for salvage in cases of re-capture—which was agreed to without amendment, and ordered to receive its third reading to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, *January 1.*

The bill entituled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill entituled "An act providing for salvage in cases of recapture," was read a third time, and the question being put shall this bill pass?

Mr. Sewall said that an amendment ought to be made in the bill, which had been overlooked to enable vessels the property of citizens of the United States, to come within the meaning of the act—and moved for the recommitment of the bill for that purpose.

The motion was agreed to—and the House immediately resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Morris in the chair, for the recommitment which having been read, was agreed to without debate—when the committee rose, and the bill was passed.

Mr. D. Foster called for the decision of the House on the report of the Committee of claims, on the petition of William Donaldson—when the report having been read;

Mr. F. said it was the desire of the petitioner himself to withdraw his papers—and therefore moved, that the house concur in the report. Agreed.

Mr. Nicholas said, that conceiving it necessary some reduction should be made in our public expenditures, and that any change contemplated of this nature should be made and considered as early as possible, he would take the liberty of laying the following Resolution on the table. He would not now say any thing on the merits of it; but gave notice that he would some time in the course of next week, call it up for consideration. The Resolution is in the following words.

Resolved, That so much of the act passed the 16th July, 1798, entitled "An act to augment the army of the United States to raise twelve additional regiments of infantry, and six troops of light-dragoons, and to appoint two Major-Generals, an Inspector General, three Brigadier Generals, and an Adjutant-General, and so much of the act passed the 3d March, 1799, entitled "An act for the better organization of the troops of the United States and for other purposes," as authorizes the appointment of a commander of the army, and a Quarter-master General—ought to be repealed.

Mr. Otis observed that though the resolution was ordered to lie on the table, and he was thereby precluded from a discussion of its merits, yet in justice to the committee of Defence, of which both himself and that gentlemen were members, he considered himself called on to declare that the committee had called upon the Secretary of War, for all such information as would enable them to digest a system relative to the Military Establishment; and was therefore sorry that the Resolution had now been offered as it might have an unfavourable impression, not only on the army and the public, but upon our pending negociations with France—And though it was probable that some modification of the existing military establishment might be adopted with a view to save expence; yet he did not believe, that in the actual state of things this House would discover such a versatility of temper and system, as to disband the army by a single Resolution.

Mr. Nicholas replied, that he would not be in haste to call up the Resolution; and was willing to let it lie till every information could be obtained that might be wished upon the subject.

Mr. Macon presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the Mississippi territory, residing on the Tombigby and Mobile rivers, praying for a confirmation of their title to certain lands, and for the free navigation of said rivers—which Mr. M. moved to have referred to a sele tee.

Mr. Jones objected to the Hous on this subject, on the ground that a right of the state of Georgia to the of that territory; and that as commi been appointed by act of Congress exisiting difficulties as to the ju isdict state, it would be improper for the hold forth any encouragement to t ers—an encouragement which would delusive, because this House had not to grant the relief praying for—He hoped the petition would be ordere the table till the claim of the state to that territory should be settled.

Mr. Taliaferro and Mr. Nicholas the opinion of Mr. Jones.

Mr. Gallatin thought this was being and important question before the Hou indirect way. Before we decided claim, a committee ought to be ap enquire what progress had been ma commissioners appointed to settle the Georgia, and if the question came h house in any shape, it ought to be in proper one, "to whom does this te long?" Mr G. was decidedly against ence of the petition to a select commi

Mr. Claiborne said, the petition other objects than the right objected to gia. The navigation of the Tombigb Mobile Rivers of which they were dep essentially necessary to the commerce part of the world, and their claim to certainly worthy of attention. The c in their report might be silent as to an which would involve the objection urge the reference.

Messrs. Macon, Sewall and Rutledge so in favour of the commitment. After debate mr. Macon waved his motion, t have the petition referred to a comm whom was committed a similar petitio 24th ult—which was agreed to.

Adjo

GEORGE TOWN, December

On Wednesday last, the mortal WASHINGTON the Great—the Fath country, and the Friend of man, was to the tomb, with solemn honors an pomp.

A multitude of persons assembled, fr miles around, at Mount Vernon, th abode and last residence of the illustric There were the groves—the spacious the beautiful and sublime scenes, the to sion—but, alas! the august inhabitant *no more*. That great soul was *gone*. H part was there *indeed*; but ah! how how awful the spectacle of such worth a ness, thus, to *mortal* eyes, fallen!—len! fallen!

In the long and lofty *Portico* wher hero walked in all his glory, *now* lay the ded corpse. The countenance still c and serene, seemed to express the digni spirit, which lately dwelt in that lifele There those who paid the last sad hono benefactor of his country, took an imp a farewell view.

On the ornament, at the head of t was inscribed SURGE AD JUDICIUM—a middle of the coffin, GLORIA DEO—an silver plate,

GENERAL.

George Washingto

departed this life on the 14th December, Æt. 68.

Between three and four o'clock, the f artillery from a vessel on the river, firing guns, awoke afresh our solemn sor corpse was moved—a band of music with ful melody melted the soul in a the ter of woe;

The procession was formed and mov the following order—

Cavalry, Infantry, Guard, Music, Clergy, } With arms reversed,

The General's Horse with his saddle, and pistols.

Cols. Sims, Ramsay, Payne, *P. Bearers* } CORPSE { *P. Bearers* Gen Gilp Marsh Little

Mourners.

Masonic Brethren.

Citizens.

When the procession had arrived at t tom of the elevated lawn, on the banks Potomack, where the family vault is plac cavalry halted, the infantry marched t the Mount and formed their line—the the masonic brothers and the citizens des to the vault and the funeral service of the was performed. The firing was repeated the vessel in the river and the founds e from the woods and hills around.

Three general discharges by the infantr cavalry, and 11 pieces of artillery, whic the banks of the Potomack, back of the paid the last tribute to the entombed Com er in Chief of the Armies of the United S and to the venerable departed hero.

The sun was now setting. Alas! the *glory* was forever set. No; the name of W INGTON—the American President and ral—will triumph over death—the unc brightness of his Glory will illuminate ages.

European Accounts.

PARIS, October 16.

GENERAL S. CYR, who commands the ... wing of the Army of Italy has at... drove the enemy from the whole of the ... Levant. We are still ignorant of ... of this expedition.

... my of Italy is estimated at about 65, ... The inaction to which it was for a mo... ...ce, arose from the absolute want to ... eral branches of the service were reduc...

October 17.

... graphic dispatch announced at 5 o'clock ... ning of the 15th inst. that Holland was ... vacuated by the Russians and Austrians. ... nation is certain.

... APARTE arrived yesterday at 7 in ... ng, his lady and brothers who had gone ... im, missed him by having taken a differ... Citizen Barras went to see him as soon ... val was known. He went the same day ... ck to the directory, but having much ... epose after so long and rapid a journey, ... particular audience of the directory thi...

From a Letter from the Hague, dated the 13th October.

... housand Russians, and two thousand five ... English have been killed, and 2400 of ... ans taken prisoners. The municipality of ... am have published this day, that the re... ... of the Russian Army to the number of ... ore deserted to the French, after having ... veral English officers. A whole Regiment ... ks who would not join them were cut to ... We have taken 56 pieces of cannon and ... ntity of baggage.

... French consul at Genoa has given in his ... on.

... thousand six hundred Conscripts compos... ... contingent of the Lower Seine, are now ... d at Dieppe. They are completely organ... ... only wait the signal to fly to the defence ... country.

... learn from Cadiz, that the plague has en... ...disappeared at Fez, Mequinez and Rebat, ... it still rages at Morocco and Mogadore. ... brothers of the emperor have fallen victims

... 6th of this month a new Bishop was in... ... the ci-devant Church at Notre Dame.— ... embly was numerous, especially in females. ... Bishop Royer delivered a discourse, wherein ... ened thanks to Heaven for our successes.

RAMSGATE *October 17.*

... rsday 3 p. m.—The transports, of which ... re a great number at this place, are now get... ...t of the harbor as quick as possible, under ... ection of Capt. Young, the Agent who goes ... em to the Texel, for the purpose it is said ... ging the troops from thence immediately; ... bly to wait there to be ready to receive ... if wanted.

LONDON, October 12.

—*PLAGUE IN MOROCCO*—

... *of a letter from Consul Matra, dated Gi... ..., August 9, to his Grace the Duke of ...*

... In my last number I had the honour to ... your Grace with the progress the plague ...aking in Barbary; as there has been no ...nication with the garrison since I wrote ... was not until yesterday that I received any ...gence to be depended on. Muly Sulliman, ... marching an infected army to the South, ... read the disease over the whole Empire.— ...co, I am told is a perfect desart, the mor... was generally about 3000 a day, and as ... would bury the dead, the bodies were ... d by hooks into the streets and left there; ...gth 100 men were daily employed in clean... ... streets; but as the service was certain ... was discontinued on the decease of Muly ... who with all his friends have perished. Ma... the remaining inhabitants deserting to Sier... ...wards the coast of Guinea have carried the ... to the very borders of the Great Desart. ...n Mogadore, although the disease was in its ...y, the daily loss was from 70 to 80 and all ...wns on the sea-coast thence northward, in... ...g Laroche, are equally infected. Arzella. ...ers & Tetuan, yet remaining free, and it ...s to have ceased in Fez and Mequinez.

... ...co is depopulated—by the 20th June, the ...s reckoned the loss in that city and its de... ...nt villages, at 274,000, in which they in... upwards of 30,000 of the principal Talbs & ...hants of the country; and if their estimate ...e depended on, one third of the inhabitants ... three empires have perished; a depopulati... ...at may most justly be attributed to the bigot... ... the emperor, and the inhumanity of Ben ...en.

... Enough was said to Muly Sulliman on the ...er of travelling the whole country with the ...e in his train; but Ben Otroman acknow... ...ed that his Imperial Majesty considering all ...sition as a direct violation of his religion ... not listen to any remonstrance on the sub...

... Had Ben Hassen objected to his passage ...gh Duguella and Abila, which he positively ...ed me he would do, the attempt could not, ... would have been made; immediately after he ...owledged that the hope of Muly Sulleman's ...g his interest with the people, by poisoning ...country, was his only inducement to conclude ...negociations.

... Ben Ottoman died just ... the Court left Mo... rocco. Muly Hesheim, the Emperor's elder bro... ther, and who for a few years was Emperor of Morocco, Muly Taib and Muly Eb Hassair, Ben Nasser's Son-in-law, are dead. The first was ... insipid, inoffensive character, but by the loss of the other two I consider the Emperor's interest as ... strengthened. Bashaw Beioroli el Duguello (the associate of Ben Nasser) and all his family have perished. Of Ben Nasser I have no account, but a list of names of those who had already perished was circulating, which included almost every man of known abilities in the country. The Emperor marched from Morocco the 4th of July, he remained a while in Mogadore, then encamped between Rebat & Fez. On hearing that the plague had ceased in Mequinez he returned to that Capital."

October 22.

Mr. Dickens, the messenger, arrived yesterday at Mr. Secretary Dundas's office, with dispatches from his highness the Duke of York, dated the 17th inst. at which time the army remained in the situation described in our correspondent's letter of the 15th. No offensive operations worthy of notice had taken place.—The troops were in excellent spirits. Their embarkation was expected to commence immediately on the arrival of colonel Brownrigg, who had not reached the Head Quarters when the messenger came away. All the ships of war at Yarmouth are under orders for this service.

Mr. Basilico and a foreign courier brought dispatches to Lord Grenville's office yesterday, from Petersburg and Vienna. At the same time ministers are said to have received the particulars of the disastrous retreat of Suwarrow, and the second defeat of Korsakow, as stated in the latter part of Massena's dispatch of the 9th inst.

It was a serjeant of the Gendarmerie of Frejus who brought the dispatches from Buonaparte to Paris. He arrived at 5 o'clock, at the moment the directory were breaking up their sittings. They immediately sent advice of this to Madame Buonaparte, whose country house is at Ruelle, near Paris. She had arrived at the Directory before the return of the messenger. The two brothers Buonaparte immediately set off to meet him.

IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Baltinglass, October 12.

"On Tuesday evening the 8th of October, Michael Connor, captain of the Wicklow rebels, and Doyle, two of the villains that have infested this county for a length of time, waylaid one Neal Doyle, (a very honest loyal man who had resisted them several times) and murdered him: On Thursday night between 8 and nine o'clock they came to the house of Michael Saylor, near Mr. Green's, and murdered him; then proceeded to one James Hadden's and murdered him; and afterwards to one Peter Whelan's, whom they murdered; also this morning the 12th, James Doran, a man of the Saunders Grove corps went to the county of Kildare, and returning from thence to Dunlavin, was met by Connor, Monaghan and Doyle, when a girl, leaning on Connor's arm called to them, "there he is—present;" on which the three villains fired at once; one of the balls grazed Doran's leg who slipped into a house [one Moran's] and turned out all the women, telling them he would not be answerable for any thing that might happen to them on his account, but kept Moran in the house, and told him if he did not assist him, he would instantly shoot him; Connor called out, "deliver up your arms you bloody Orangeman;" Doran, who tho' a Protestant, is not an Orangeman, swore he would die by his arms; they fired through the windows at him, and Connor going past one of the windows, Doran instantly fired and shot him thro' the heart. Doyle and Monaghan attempted to pull away the body of their captain, but Doran rushed out on them, on which they snatched Connor's arms and fled. A guard was immediately sent for who brought Doran and the dead body to Baltinglass."

ULM, October 21.

The French and Spanish squadrons at Brest, according to the Paris journals, are under orders to hold themselves ready to put to sea. The Spanish Admiral Massaredo has been invested with the dignity of minister plenipotentiary, for the purpose of enabling him to concert and determine with the French Directory on the objects to be pursued by the united fleets.

The Resolution of the Council of Five Hundred, inflicting the penalty of death on any minister, &c. "who should propose terms of PEACE inconsistent with the integrity of the Republic, and the constitution of the third year," has been rejected by the committee in the council of Ancients, to whom it was referred. The report of the committee was ordered to be considered after an interval of three days.

DEAL, October 22.

The Hornet Sloop of war which arrived in the Downs yesterday morning from the Texel, left it on Friday last, and brings no other intelligence from the Army than that they still remain in their entrenchments at Schagenborg. Since the attack made on Prince William of Glocester's brigade, nothing material has occurred but skirmishing with the out-posts. The day prior to the Hornet's sailing, two British seamen were shot by an unknown hand from a chamber window at the Helder; and on Friday morning they had commenced shipping heavy ordnance. Admiral M... has returned to the Texel, leaving a d... squadron cruizing in the Zuyder Zee. Ar... night his majesty's ship Alkmaer from ... with 600 Dutch Loyalists on board, al... teers in the service of Orange. Three oth... are daily expected with a similar number.

LONDON, October 24.

No further advices from the Duke of York have been received since our last; but as colonel Brownrigg reached the Helder on Saturday last with the final instructions of Government, it is probable a great part of our troops have ere this time embarked on their return to England. Some of the Dutch loyalists are already arrived: 600 of them were brought over in the Alkmaer man of war, which arrived at Deal on Tuesday, where 3 other ships full of people of the same description were hourly expected, having sailed from the Texel immediately after the Alkmaer. The convention, by virtue of which the Anglo-Russian Army is to evacuate Holland, was signed on the 18th inst. and is to continue in force for 6 weeks from that date—a circumstance which has given rise to a supposition that the treaty embraces more objects than have yet been publicly expressed.—If it bears relation merely to the evacuation of the country by our troops, & a general exchange of prisoners, the business might be done in as many days as they are allowed weeks to accomplish it. The probability therefore is, that there are involved in the Armistice some subjects the nature of which may require a considerable time to adjust—but upon this topic we shall for the present decline any speculation, under the hope that a day or two will put us in possession of the fact.

All that is at present known for certain is that we have agreed to evacuate Holland without injuring either the Arsenal or New Diep works—that all the enemy's guns are to be restored—that the Helder is to be left in the same condition in which we found it—and that the prisoners are reciprocally to be given up. It is understood that we are also to deliver up 8000 or 10,000 of the French prisoners now in England; but respecting this point we have as yet received no satisfactory information. Upon the whole if we have the consideration of the humiliated situation in which the event of the expedition has unfortunately placed us, we shall find but little cause to regret the nature of the terms to which we have thus been induced to agree. The acceding to them was on our part dictated by the pure principle of humanity; and the laudable determination of saving our brave countrymen by negociation, from the destruction which otherwise seemed to await them, must be considered as paramount to every other feeling whether of mistaken honour or national pride.

This day a mail arrived from America, brought by his majesty's packet Harlequin.—She left New York on the 12th September and Halifax on the 30th. On the 12th September in lat. 40. 6—long. 72. 7, she passed and spoke the ship Kenyon bound for Liverpool.

CORK, October 15.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from capt. Young, of the Ethalion frigate giving the pleasing account of his having on the 16th inst. off Ferrol, captured the Thetis, Spanish frigate from the Havanna, with one and an half millions of dollars on board, besides a quantity of merchandize.—The Naiad and Alemene were in company with the Ethalion at the time and were left within gunshot of another Spanish frigate, said to have no less than three millions of dollars on board—so that there is no doubt of the speedy arrival of the ship into a British port. The Thetis is arrived at Plymouth with the Ethalion. It is with much satisfaction we add that on this occasion we have not lost a single man.

American News.

TRENTON, December 24.

GENERAL ORDERS,

TRENTON, December 18.

The Commander in Chief of the Militia of New-Jersey, has the distress of announcing to his brother officers, the death of *His Excellency* GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, *late Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.*

To recapitulate his services, or delineate that degree of mind which distinguished him above most of the sons of men, is the province of the historian, but it is ours to feel the loss of his protecting arm and resource of intellect which so long wielded his own envied country.

It is requested that every Military Gentleman of New Jersey will wear a black crape upon his left arm, and when in regimentals, a black sword knot or narrow black ribbon wrapped round the guard of his sword, for one entire year after the publication of these orders.

Altho' the familiarities of sorrow are unnecessary for the glory of our departed hero, and his felicity must be established forever by this dispensation of Providence, yet those forms are respectful as well as decent, and will be strictly observed by the Commander in Chief and the Officers of his Family. Those who have had the honor to serve under the shade of his laurels, will require no other inducement to cherish the remembrance of their beloved General now mingling with the SONS OF LIGHT.

Shades of WARREN, MONTGOMERY and GREEN—no more ye linger in the paths of bliss! Receive now, the full reward of your many virtues, in a re-union with your ILLUSTRIOUS LEADER—THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND—THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY!

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

JOHN RHEA, *Aid-de-Camp.*

BALTIMORE, December 30.

Arrived on Saturday, schooner Fox, Stevenson, from Cape Francois.

Captain Stevenson informs, that twenty four hours previous to his sailing (30th ult.) an insurrection at Jean Rabel took place. The insurgents were headed by one of Rigaud's generals, who having been defeated and driven into the mountains had unexpected collected a large force with which he made a sortie and gained possession of the fort of Jean Rabel. On the arrival of this news at the Cape, a general requisition took place, and about 800 men sent off for the relief of the fort.—Captain S allo confirms the melancholy account, which have heretofore been published of the unfortunate situation of that island.

NEW-YORK, December 30.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At an entertainment given at Amsterdam a few years since, the portrait of our beloved Washington was exhibited as the chief decoration of the room.—When his health was drank, a Batavian rising up, in his native language made the following apostrophe; which an American gentleman present, requested might be translated. That gentleman has handed us a copy, which we here present.—"See here a true likeness of a great and gallant Hero! Approach with due respect, oh! Human Friend, and read in this republican, a Cato in Council; a Cæsar in the Field; a second Solon, in his country's cause; a Hercules in the Political Tempest; a complaining Farmer, when olive branches blossom; the scourge and admiration of proud Albion—A Hero who fought tremendous; but who knew by his care, to prevent the spilling of human blood—Columbia's bulwark, an unclouded Sun; a Mars, who by his knowledge and courage, liberated a fourth part of the globe—the best friend to Virtue, the GREAT WASHINGTON!

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.

Though Washington be numbered with the "spirits of the just," his fame lives in everlasting duration in every page of our history. To retrace his glorious career in these annals will now constitute a felicity, which will soothe our sorrow by increasing our exultation in the superior splendour of his life and character. Yesterday evinced in this city, a laudable luxuriance of sorrow among all ages, all classes, and all parties—but with this what a noble spirit of exhilaration was mingled, when it was recollected that on that very day, twenty-three years ago, our illustrious chief, in a signal victory for his country, obtained under various difficulties of weather and situation, displayed the powerful resources of his mind and the extremity of his enterprize!—Yes, Americans, on the 26th December 1776, your Washington, after crossing the Delaware, almost impassable with ice, attacked the enemy at Trenton, consisting of several regiments of Hessians, seven of whose officers were wounded, (Col Rall mortally) and thirty privates killed and wounded, besides 918 taken prisoners, their muskets, colors, &c. The Americans lost but two men, and one or two perished by the severity of the weather, in crossing the Delaware.

We are happy in being able to inform the public, that Mr. Humphrey's, at present minister to the court of Madrid, who is in possession of most of the requisite documents for compiling the life of Gen. WASHINGTON, and who is to be furnished by the proper authorities with further materials, will undertake this interesting work. From the talents, accuracy and patriotism of this gentleman, the public may expect to have a history prepared with the acuteness of a critic, the integrity of truth, and the elegance of a scholar.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Montreal, to his friend in New-York, dated Montreal, December 14, '99.

"Sir,

"Soon after you left this, the 41st regt. came here, and brought with them a fever which has alarmed us a good deal; no less than 230 of them being sick, and numbers dying daily. We have had pretty severe weather, and yet it does not seem to check its progress. Some of the inhabitants of the town have fallen sacrifice to the disease, particularly Dr. Graham, of Quebec, and Dr. Gould, of this place. I am afraid we shall not be much better then New York next summer."

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Captain BARRON of the DELAWARE, dated off Curracoa, November 15th.

"On the 29th October, I had the satisfaction to fall in with and capture, after a chace of 7 hours, the French privateer brig Ocean, mounting ten guns, with 78 men."

Extract of a letter from Captain R. V. MORRIS of the ADAMS, dated off Guadaloupe, 20th November.

"Since joining the Insurgent, I have taken a small French schooner, and retaken an American schooner."

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 21, 1799.

"This Country will suffer exceedingly from the badness of its Corn harvest, which has been very much injured by the rains that have continued without intermission for the last two months. It is apprehended that no considerable succour can be obtained from the north of Europe where, from the same cause, there is likely to be a failure of the crops. Bread is already at two prices, and it is believed that it must be still dearer. The ports are opened to the importation of foreign flour meal, and are to continue open till the 30th September next."

Commerce, which has so long battered on the miseries of the political world, seems at length about to come in for its share of the general disaster. Letters by the last Packet bring accounts of several failures in London, and it is said, she has brought back protested bills to a very large amount.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Captain Murray, of the Frigate Insurgent, dated the 14th November 1799, off Discada.

"On the 12th I fell in with the Adams in sight of Discada, and hearing that two French frigates were expected at Guadaloupe every day, we determined to cruize together for some days. This day at 5 A. M. discovered two sail to windward, to which we gave chase—the Adams after the one to windward, and the Insurgent after the other which we soon overhauled. She proved to be an English brig of 14 guns captured yesterday by a French privateer, the one which the Adams is now pursuing and which she is gaining upon fast. The brig had 21 Frenchmen on board —and 5 of her former crew, including two gentlemen, passengers, very badly wounded; I dispatched her instantly for Martinico on account of the wounded, and before I can inform you of the result of the chase by the Adams."

Extract of a letter from a Swedish gentleman in London to one of that nation in this city, dated 2d October, 1799.

"Sweden is still quiet, and has not sent any troops against France. Two Swedish convoys have passed the channel without being stopped by the British fleet, as the two former were—of which the first already is condemned as a good prize. The king of Sweden is going abroad for some important national business, and has appointed a regency during his absence.

It is said that mostly all the Prothonotaries in the State are displaced by Governor M'Kean—The reason, their attachment to the federal cause. It is some consolation, that but two or three Jacobins could be found among so many respectable characters—It is praise to the late Governor.

From the Newburyport Herald.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

The following account of a most uncommon appearance, seen by Captain Woodman of the brig Nymph of this port, and obligingly communicated by him, will probably excite much attention, and it may be proper to state, that if it would not be substantiated by the attestation of his crew and several others, Capt. Woodman's established character for veracity would not admit a doubt of its truth in the minds of any acquainted with him.

Mr. March,

Being requested to communicate the following remarks to the public, I send them to you, to be inserted in your paper, if you think proper.

ON my passage home, from the island of St. Domingo, being in lat. 29, long. 71, on the 12th of November, 1799, at half past one o'clock in the morning, the weather being very clear and pleasant, the wind to the eastward, the moon near the full, and shining very bright, observed the stars to shoot in great numbers, from every point of the compass, and at two o'clock the whole atmosphere appeared to be full of stars, I may say thousands of thousands, shooting and blazing in every direction, in a most extraordinary and alarming manner, and so continued till day light, the day following the wind came round with the sun, till it got to the northward, and the whole atmosphere was filled with smoke, attended with a strong smell, like the burning of woods, and so continued for several days, till I got into lat 35 N. and further, on my arrival at the Vineyard, I met with three several masters of vessels, who were on their passages at the same time, and said that the stars made the same appearance to them on the night above mentioned, though they were then several degrees to the northward of me.

JOSEPH H. WOODMAN.

Newburyport, December 20, 1799.

On Sunday the 29th December, 1799, in the African Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, the Rev. Richard Allen, of the African race, and minister in the said church, in his discourse to the people of colour, took notice of the death of General Washington, that melancholy event, which clothes the American people with mourning: and he has been prevailed upon to admit the following sketch of his discourse to be published. It will shew that the African race participate in the common events of our country—that they can rejoice in our prosperity, mourn in our adversity, and feel with other citizens, the propriety and necessity of wise and good rulers, of an effective government, and of submission to the laws and government of the land.

AT this time it may not be improper to speak a little on the late mournful event—an event in which we participate in common with the feelings of a grateful people—an event which causes "the land to mourn" in a season of festivity. Our father and friend is taken from us—he whom the nations honored is "seen of man no more."

We, my friends, have peculiar cause to bemoan our loss. To us he has been the sympathizing friend and tender father. He has watched over us, and viewed our degraded and afflicted state with compassion and pity—his heart was not insensible to our sufferings. He whose wisdom the nations revered thought we had a right to liberty. Unbiassed by the popular opinion of the state in which is the memorable Mount Vernon, he dared to do his duty, and wipe off the only stain with which man could ever reproach him.

And it is now said by an authority on which I can rely, that he who ventured his life in battles, whose "head was covered" in that day, and whose shield the "Lord of hosts" was, did not fight for that liberty which he desired to withhold from others—the bread of oppression was not sweet to his taste, and he "let the oppressed go free"—he "undid every burthen"—he provided hands and comfortable accommodations for them when he kept this "acceptable fast to the Lord"—that those who had been slaves might rejoice in the day of their deliverance.

If he who broke the yoke of British burdens "from off the neck of the people" of this land, and was hailed his country's deliverer, by what name shall we call him who secretly and almost unknown emancipated his "bondmen and bondwomen"—became to them a father, and gave them an inheritance!

Deeds like these are not common. He did not let his "right hand know what his left hand did"—but he who "sees in secret will openly reward" such acts of beneficence.

The name of Washington will live, when the sculptured marble and statue of bronze shall be crumbled into dust—for it is the decree of eternal God that "the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance, but the memorial of the wicked shall rot."

It is not often necessary, and it is seldom that occasion requires recommending the observance of the laws of the land to you, but at this time it becomes a duty; for you cannot honor those who have loved you and been your benefactors more than by taking their council and advice.

And here let me entreat you always to bear in mind the affectionate farewell advice of the great Washington—"to love your country—to obey its laws—to seek its peace—and to keep yourselves from attachment to any foreign nation."

Your observance of these short and comprehensive expressions will make you good citizens—and greatly promote the cause of the oppressed, and shew to the world that you hold dear the name of George Washington.

May a double portion of his spirit rest on all the officers of government in the United States, and all that say my Father, my Father—the chariots of Israel, and the horsemen thereof, which is the whole of the American people.

A person who was appointed to an office by the late Governor, shortly before the expiration of his Governorship, upon applying for a continuance, was told by the present Governor, that he "was a young man, and that there were many old officers, who had suffered by the revolutionary war, applicants for his place." In a few days after this conversation, the office was given to Tench Coxe!—Quere, whether the Governor looks upon Laurel-Bearer to General Howe as an officer of the *revolutionary war?*

It is said, that 4000 privateersmen and their connexions, will be obliged to leave the Havannah in consequence of the orders for shipping off foreigners from thence.

His excellency Thomas Jefferson, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, arrived in Town yesterday, and this morning took his seat in the Senate.

The Legislature of Maryland, in addition to a former grant, have lately loaned to the city of Washington, 50,000 dollars in United States' stock.

The schooner Fair American, captain Davis, belonging to Wilmington, has been taken by a French Privateer and carried into St. Thomas's, where the Governor of that island has taken possession of her and put a number of soldiers on board, supposing the French had murdered the crew, as they would give no account of them.

The army of the French Republic, for the eighth year, with exception of the East, under the command of Buonapate, is to consist of 553,212 men; the maintainance of whom will cost 128,374,263 livres. There are to be 400 Commissaries attached to the Armies, who will cost 2,188,000 livres.

Pittsburgh, January 18

The public Manifestations of sorrow and regret, which the Death of the good and Great General Washington, has called forth in the United States, afford an example of respect, which no nation perhaps, ever before exhibited on a similar occasion, and for which none ever had better reasons. The public News-papers, as far as this melancholy event is made known, appear in that mournful garb which is now so congenial to the feelings of the American People; and Public Bodies, and societies of every description, participating the general sympathy, exhibit those tokens, of respect and veneration for the character of the Illustrious Deceased, which the claims of merit & gratitude so justly demand.

The House of Representatives of Congress exhibits a pleasing, though mournful evidence of the respect which is felt for the character of General WASHINGTON, and of the unfeigned regret which has been excited by the melancholy event of his death. The Speaker's chair and table and the tables on each side, are entirely shrouded in black. The casement in the rear of the Speaker's chair, & the recess are also elegantly ornamented with mourning emblems. The prints presented to the House by Mr. Trumbull are overhung with curtains of black. Between these and in the centre of the House, Mr. Peale, proprietor of the Museum, has added a very striking likeness of the illustrious Hero, which, besides, being highly ornamental to the House, acts as an intelligible and feeling index to the occasion of the mourning emblems which surround it.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, have at the last December Term, appointed the next Spring and Summer Circuit Courts to be held as follows:

By Chief Justice Shippen and Judge Yates.

At West Chester, for Chester County, on Monday, May 26.
Newton, Buck: do. Wednesday, June 11.
Easton, Northampton do. Monday, do. 16.
Norristown, Montgomery do. do. do. 23.
Chester, Delaware do. Thursday, do. 26.

By Judges Smith and Brackenridge.

At Lancaster, for Lancaster county, on Monday, April 24.
York, York do. do. 28.
Carlisle, Cumberland do. Monday, May 5.
Huntingdon, Huntingdon do. Tuesday May 13.
Lewistown, Mifflin do. Monday do. 19.

The Judges have specially appointed the 24th, 25th and 26th days of next March Term for hearing arguments in causes removed from any of the counties in the state, excepting the county of Philadelphia.

The following Petition is in circulation in the counties east of the Allegheny Mountains—We recommend it to the consideration of the Citizens of the Western country, believing it to be their wish, as well as advantage to have the State laid off into districts, for the election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Memorial of the Subscribers Citizens of

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialists are informed that a bill is now pending in your honourable Houses, making provision for dividing the State into districts, in the choice of electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States:

That as your Memorialists are persuaded that the measure is dictated by sound policy and a just regard to the fair and equitable rights of every portion of the state, and founded on the true principles of equal representation, by giving each man a better opportunity of selecting from his own neighbourhood, characters with whose talents and integrity he is personally acquainted, than by the diffuse mode hitherto practised; which subjected many citizens either to the necessity of voting for men wholly unknown to them—of giving an unavailing vote—or of waving their right of suffrage—embarrassments incompatible with the genius of a free Republic, and which it cannot be the wish of an enlightened Legislature to impose on the people.

Your Memorialists therefore request, That you will give the subject your deliberate consideration, and pass the law for dividing the state into districts in the choice of electors for a President & Vice-President of the United States.

BON MOT.

AN impatient old gentleman, who was kept waiting for his dinner a great while longer than he thought necessary, cried out very vociferously. "Waiter, waiter, ar'nt my chops ready, I say, waiter, ar'nt my chops ready yet?"—"Yes, sir," says the waiter, "your chops have long been ready, but the steaks are not quite done."

TO BE LET,

and possession given the first of April next.

THAT noted TAVERN, the sign of General Butler, in Pittsburgh. The House is large and commodious, the Stables excellent, and the stand equal to any in the town. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

MARY MURPHY.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh and two from Gordon's ferry on the Monongahela, a small sorrel HORSE, with a ratch in his face, and a small bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSEPH BARNET.

January 14, 1800.

Last Notice.

TWO YEARS and upwards having elapsed since the subscriber declined business in Pittsburgh, principally with the view of collecting his numerous Out-standing Debts. Early notice to this effect having been given, and in no one instance attended to. He would have long since commenced suits had it not been his earnest desire to avoid adding Costs to their debts, which in many instances would exceed the principal, but no longer indulgence can be given—therefore those persons who do not come forward and pay their respective balances before the 18th instant, must abide the consequences.

OLIVER ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, 9th Jan. 1800.

Stray Hogs.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber on the first of August last, living in St. Clair township, Coal Hill, six STRAY HOGS—viz.—1 black Barrow marked two slits and two under bits—1 white Boar and 1 white Barrow, no marks—2 Barrows; the one black and the other white, nigh ears cropped, slit and under bit in the off ears—1 blue and white Boar, nigh ear cropped, two slits and under bit in the off ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CHARLES SMITH.

January 9th, 1800.

BLANKS

Of any kind may be had at this Printing Office, on short notice.

By Yesterday's M

NEW-YORK, January 7.

Agreeable to promise, we hasten to l
the public the most important news b
verpool Packet, Captain Beebe, who
13th November— and which we at pr
obliged to state verbally from the capta
could not obtain papers in time, but
them in the course of the day.

In the first place, we are enabled
that about 10 days before Captain Bee
the Duke of York and Prince William
rived safe in England on board a fri
that most of the English and Russian t
also arrived, and the rest expected.

That new victories in favour of t
had taken place in Italy.

That Rome and Citvita had surrende
allies.

That the French fleet, by report, h

That the Archduke has moved to
army of Massena.

That it is reported that Cornwallis
retire from the Lord Lieutenancy of
The marquis of Bath is mentioned a
cessor.

That Buonaparte was to set off in
for Berlin.

That another frigate bound to H
been lost.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1

A PROCLAMATI

By the President of the States of America

WHEREAS the Congress of the Un
have this day Resolved "Tha
commended to the People of the Uni
to assemble on the twenty-second day
ary next, in such numbers and mann
be convenient, publickly to testify the
the death of General *George Washingto*
able eulogies, orations and discours
public prayers," and "That the Pr
requested to issue a Proclamation for t
of carrying the foregoing Resolution in
NOW THEREFORE, I, John Ada
dent of the United States of America,
by PROCLAIM the same accordingly.

Given under my hand and the
United States, at Philadelphia,
(L. S.) day of January, one thousand e
dred, and of the Independenc
states the twenty-fourth.

JOHN A

By the President,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, V

"General WASHINGTON has le
Vernon and all his papers to Judge Wa
His Negroes are to be free after the deat
Washington, who, during her life ret
session of the whole estate; and after h
it is to be divided equally among his o
ly and her grand-children.

The legacy of General WASHING
his Nephew Judge Washington, we are
informed, is a History of the American
tion, *written by himself.* To those w
custom of his country imposed it upon h
ing his life-time, to keep in slavery, he l
their *freedom and land to support them.*
(Ba

It has been mentioned, that among t
charitable donations of Gen. WASHIN
he has willed *twelve hundred pounds*
the support of that portion of the A
Academy set apart for the education of
Orphan children, to which he had, fro
tablishment paid annually *fifty pounds.*

The following is a list of some of the
ments and removals made by Thomas
Esquire, Doctor of Laws, formerly Chi
of the State of Pennsylvania, and late
to the office of Governor of the State,
who *believed* him to be a staunch reput
old whig, and a man of 1776.

Lancaster County.

The Prothonotary's office taken fr
Hubley and given to *William Barton.*

Tench Coxe appointed Secretary of
Office, vice *Nathan Luforough.*

York County,

Charles W. Hartley appointed Protho
place of *John Edie.*

Mifflin County.

John Norris, Prothonotary, in place
el Edmison.

Luzerne.

Nathan Palmer, Prothonotary, in pla
Butler.

Jacob Hart, Recorder in place of dit

Dauphin.

Joshua Elder, Prothonotary, in plac
ander Graydon.

Northampton.

John Ross, Prothonotary, in place
Arndt.

Chester.

Daniel Heister, junr. Prothonotary,
of *William Gibbons.*

John Christie, Recorder, in place of
Hannum.

Bucks.

Thomas Ross, Prothonotary, in place
am Linton.

I have not time to make the remark
on the subject. I shall only briefly obse
at least seven of the gentlemen who h
removed, were all zealously active in
the Independence of America. That th
ficed their time, their money, and ri
lives and the happiness of their familie
port of American liberty. That whi
M'Kean was in safety fulfilling the du
lucrative station in civil life—all those
ters were wading either through fields
or placed in the most hazardous situati
public councils.

292

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

ilitary Land Warrants,

ubſcriber.—Thoſe who hold warrants number of acres under four thouſand, a ſhare of the United States deprived of them, and after December 1801, all to iſſued for military ſervices are for ever

A M'LAUGHLIN.

burgh, November 12, 1799. tf.

---

ive Thouſand Acres

inia military land Warrants

d between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, *, a great bargain.*

ire at the office of Pittſburgh Gazette.

7. 1799. *t f.*

For Sale

Donation Tract, No. 57.

TAINING 300 acres of excellent land ng on Shenango, a branch of Big Beaver ſurveyed for Captain *James Montgomery.* ms, apply to

Adamſon Tannehill, eſq Pittſburgh—or

James M Goſſin, William Moſs, } Philadelphia

14. 1799. 96

Unſeated Lands.

owners of Unſeated Lands in Allegheny unty, Pennſylvania, are hereby notified, *eſs the Taxes due on ſaid Lands for the* 795, 1796, 1797, *and* 1798 *are paid into* ds of JOHN WILKINS, *Eſquire, County* ver, *on or before the 20th day of February* ey will be *advertiſed for ſale as the law*

BENEZER DENNY,
ILLIAM DUNNING, } *Commiſſioners.*
AMES ROBINSON,

burgh, *November 6*, 1799. 3m.

Leather for Sale.

ſubſcribers have removed to the TANARD formerly occupied by Hans Morwhere they carry on the Tanning and ng Buſineſs, and will conſtantly have Lea hands of different kinds, finiſhed in the manner, which they will ſell for Caſh, or gh for Hides.

Davidſon and Hays.

ſburgh, December 26, 1799.

Gabriel Dubac,

as uſual, for Sale, a general aſſortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.* a quantity of excellent *LEAD*, all of he offers for ſale at the moſt reduced pri-

offers for ſale the HOUSE he now occuon moderate terms, for approved country ce.

ſburgh, November 8, 1799. 9t.

Public Notice.

E ſubſcriber having explored the Land aid off for ſatisfying the Warrants due to *s* and *Soldiers*, who ſerved in the war, be- the United States of America and Great a—propoſes to locate WARRANTS beſt advantage, on being allowed a rea- le compenſation. He will attend at Philain at the time of locating; and as not leſs 1000 acres can be regiſtered or located, he receive any number of Warrants leſs than mount, and claſs them with others, ſo as ike up the quantity required.

HE ALSO

ſes to attend on the Land immediately af- cating, and ſhew any ſection in which he e employed.

yers or *Warrants* addreſſed to Alexander ſon, eſquire, *Pittſburgh*, or Mr. Alexander ghlin, merchant, Pittſburgh, until the y of February next, or to the ſubſcriber at ington, (Pennſylvania) any time previous 17th December—and from that day until h day of February next, at the poſt of. Philadelphia, will be attended to.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

ember 16, 1799. 1. F. 12.

Public Entertaiment.

E ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his former cuſtomers, travellers, and the public neral, that he has lately removed from Stoyſ to the town of Somerſet, on the glade where he has opened a commodious TAN, at the ſign of the WAGGON, adjoining nure ſquare, and has on hand, and intends ng a conſtant ſupply of the BEST LIQUORS ll other neceſſary articles of entertainment: love which, he invites the public to COME RY.

JOHN WEBSTER.

erſet, 4th November, 1799.

N. B. The tavern heretofore occupied by ubſcriber in Stoyſtown, is now in the poſ. n of George Graham, where travellers and may be entertained as uſual.

6w J. W.

Juſt arrived, and for Sale,

A Quantity of Excellent

FINE SALT,

James O'Hara's.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

Inſolvent Debtors.

AT *a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of December, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, before the hon. Alexander Addiſon, eſq. Preſident, and his aſſociates Judges of the ſame Court.*

ON the petition of John Aſhton, a priſoner in the gaol of ſaid County, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of Aſſembly made for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be bro't before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Tueſday of February next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, three weeks, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt ſixteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Prothonotary

87. 3

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſquire, Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of David Wallace, a priſoner in the jail of ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors. The Court order that the priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh on the firſt Monday of March next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct, that notice of his application be publiſhed in the United States and Pittſburgh Gazettes three weeks, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of the Court,

78 JAMES BRISON, Prothy.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the ſign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of ſaid Town, where Travellers and others may be ſupplied with every thing neceſſary for their accommodation, and ſupplies for their journey thro the wilderneſs.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS,

WAS delivered to the poſt maſter here, in the poſt office, on the evening of Tueſday the 27th paſt, a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4520, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thouſand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleaſants, and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been ſuppreſſed in a poſt office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither ſtopped, moleſted nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requeſted to watch the circulation of ſaid notes and ſtop them: and any perſon giving ſuch information as will lead us to our money, ſhall have five hundred dollars reward, and no queſtions aſked.

WILSON & SWANN.

Fredericksburgh, Virginia, }
9th September, 1799. } 3m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requeſted to publiſh the above, and we will pay.

W. & S.

Fredericksburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertiſement publiſhed laſt Tuesday, by Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertiſement ſeems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following ſtatement of facts, which I can ſupport by teſtimony, will at once remove the imputation of my receiving money, and the villanous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjuſt publication.

Mr. Swann, of the houſe of Wilſon and Swann came to the poſt office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. and he delivered me a letter. I aſked him if it was double, he replied it was: I then took it and put it in the mail in his preſence (as he ſaid ſome conſiderable time after the delivery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as uſual, and ſent from this office.

How Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann came by their information that the letter was ſuppreſſed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Thoſe Printers in the United States who publiſh Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann's advertiſement, will be ſo obliging as to inſert the above, and apply for payment to W. W.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

Three Shillings and Nine Pence

a gallon will be allowed for a few barrels of good WHISKEY, in exchange for Salt at Three and an half dollars per buſhel, by

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittſburgh, November 28, 1799.

List of Letters remaining in the

Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, January 1ſt, 1800.

A.

JAMES ANDERSON, ſadler; Alexander Atkinſon, Beaver creek; George Ammon, Mackintoſh.

B.

Robert and John Brotherton, 2; James Blair, care of Roger Alden, Meadville; William Boyl, Pittſburgh; Robert Bole, Shenango, 2; John Barker, Tu tle creek; Nicholas Baulman, John Black, Deer townſhip; Robert Bigham, care of Revd. Mr. Riddle; John Boreland, Matthew Boreland, care of John Irwin; John Bradley, care of doctor Mowry, 3; John Brown, Nobleſburgh; George Burns.

C.

James Culbertſon, ſen. Le Bœuf; Ralph Culbertſon, Pittſburgh; James Cameron, Pittſburgh; Robert Campbell, Pittſburgh; William Clingan, Pittſburgh; James Cook, Pittſburgh; Joſeph Clokey, Pittſburgh; Mr. Ciſſna, Pittſburgh; Thomas Chapman, at Mr. Shaw's, Pittſburgh; John Coats, Painter, Timothy Corr, care of W. Sands, 2; Hugh Cathcart, Shenango, care of John Gormley, 2; William Cummins, Beaver, care of William Gormley, 5.

D.

Joſeph Deamer, Pittſburgh; David Dickſon, Pittſburgh; Mr. Dickey, care of Alexander Willock; William Dennetton, care of William Gormley; James Duncan, care of Alexander Willock; M. Claudius La Dainte, Pittſburgh.

E.

Rebecca Ewalt, Iſaac Evans, John, William, and James Eaken, 3.

F.

John Finemore, Pittſburgh; Alexander Fowler, 2; William Forbice, Beaver; John Fletcher, Bear creek.

G.

Robert Giffin, Pittſburgh; Wm. Gill, Meadville, 3; Martin Gregar, Pittſburgh; George Gibſon, Pittſburgh; Andrew Claſs, Catharine Goll, Graham, a corporal; Samuel Galleſpie, Robert Galbraith, John Galway, John Garden, Thomas Graham, care of Alexander Willock, 2.

H.

Marcus Huling, jun. Franklin; John Hancock, Meadville; Robert Hickſow, Catharine Hays, care of Allen M'Guin, Pittſburgh; John Hembright, Pittſburgh 3; Jane Hull, Pittſburgh; James Hart, James Horner, David Hays, Beaver, 2; John Huſton, John Hamilton, Chartiers; Mathew Henderſon, John Hunter, care of Jer. Sturgeon; John Heron, care of major Noble; William Herdman, Nobleſburgh.

I.

James Johnſton, 3; John Johnſton, care of Robert Hall, Samuel Jordan.

K.

Robert Kilpatrick, Meadville; John Kilpatrick, Elizabeth Kerns, Pittſburgh, 2; Norman Willock or Thomas Kennady, Hugh Kello, 2; Valentine Kinſer, on General Nevill's plantation.

L.

Chriſtian Leſſnitt, Chartiers.

M.

David M'Marlin, John M'Daniel, Pittſburgh; Guyan Miller, Gilbert M'Cay, Pittſburgh; John Maſoncepe, Pittſburgh; Cornelius M'Auley, 2; William M'Cuen, Chartier; Charles Morgan, Theobold Moſer, Elizabeth townſhip; James M'Kinley, care of John Hannah; Margaret M'Elroy, Alexander M'Cay, William M'Grea, James or David M'Junkin, care of John Thompſon; John M'Ilwain, Robert Mardock, Robert Miller, care of Joſeph Scott, Eſq. Jas. M'Dowell, Williams's mills, Beaver; William M'Nair, Le Bœuf; James M'Gibbeny, care of Sam. M'Cord, James M'Cullough, care of John Beaver; James M'Donald, care of David Mead; Hugh M'Colough, Le Bœuf; John M'Queſtion.

N.

John Nancarrow, jun. Owen Newman, Pitt.

O.

A. D. Orr, Eſq. Pittſburgh.

P.

Samuel Powell, Pittſburgh; Margaret Perry, Perry's town; William Parker, Yough; William Porter or James Horner, James Patterſon, Mifflin townſhip, 2.

R.

William Reynolds, care of Alex. M'Dowell, Franklin; John Reed, near Freeport; James Robinſon, Slippery Rock, 2; S. A. Rippey, Slippery Rock; John Robinſon, John Rogers, Elizabeth townſhip, 2; Ranolds Roſs, Port Royal; John Raſhar.

S.

Samuel Steel, Meadville; Wilſon Smith, Le Bœuf; Joſeph Sample, Little Beaver; James Sample, Hugh Smiley, care of John Irwin; David Shaw, Verſailles townſhip; George Staley, Richard Tuniſon, Shenango; Jacob Saltſkiver, Robert Sturt, Edward Stoops, care of Jacob Haymaker; Samuel Scott, Gurty's run; Philip Smith, Elizabeth townſhip; Patrick Sees, Mifflin townſhip; James Squire, Beaver; William Snodgraſs & Co.

T.

Alexander Thompſon, care of John Johnſton, 2; Thomas Thompſon, care of Andrew Willock, 3; Robert Thompſon, tanner; Henry Tom, Joſeph Titterington, William Thorn, cabinet maker; David Tait, Thomas Taylor, Pittſburgh; Robert Taylor.

W.

James Wilſon, Le Bœuf; Hugh Wilſon, care of William Miles, French creek; Bartholomew White, French creek; Francis Wilſon, Thomas Wilſon, Catharine Whitaker, Pittſburgh; Michael Wealen, ſoldier; Charles Ware, James Willoby, care of James Allen; John or Hugh White, Beaver.

William Christy

RETURNS *his ſincere thanks to his Cuſtomers for the favours received, and hopes that will ſerve to* THOSE *who yet remain* INDEBTED *to him, that it is neceſſary* THEY *ſhould ſettle their Accounts without any further delay, as all unſettled Accounts on the 20th of February next, will be put in ſuit.*

Pittſburgh, 9th January, 1800.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 11, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Purſuant to the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 1ſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "ſervices, and for the ſociety of United Bre"thren for propagating the goſpel among "the Heathen;" and the Act ſupplementary to the ſaid recited Act paſſed on the ſecond day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter deſcribed namely, 'beginning at the north weſt corner of the ſeven ranges of townſhips, and running thence fifty miles due ſouth, along the weſtern boundary of the ſaid ranges;—thence due weſt to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the ſaid river to the place where the Indian boundary line croſſes the ſame—thence along the ſaid boundary line to the Tuſcaroras branch of the Muſkingum river at the croſſing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the ſaid river to the point where a line run due weſt from the place of beginning, will interſect the ſaid river; then along the line ſo run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townſhips of five miles ſquare, and fractional parts of townſhips; and that plats and ſurveys of the ſaid townſhips and fractional parts of townſhips are depoſited in the offices of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and Surveyor General, for the inſpection of all perſons concerned,

II.

The holders of ſuch warrants as have been or ſhall be granted for military ſervices performed during the late war, are required to preſent the ſame to the Regiſter of the Treaſury, at ſome time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, for the purpoſe of being regiſtered; No regiſtry will however be made of any leſs quantity than a quarter townſhip, or four thouſand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be preſented and regiſtered in manner aforeſaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thouſand eight hundred, will immediately after the ſaid day, be determined by lot, in the mode preſcribed by the act firſt recited.

IV.

The holders of regiſtered warrants, ſhall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location ſhall be determined by lot as aforeſaid, perſonally or by their agents, deſignate in writing at the office of the Regiſter of the Treaſury, the particular quarter townſhips elected by them reſpectively, and ſuch of the ſaid holders as ſhall not deſignate their locations on the ſaid day, ſhall be poſtponed in locating ſuch warrants to all other holders of regiſtered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military ſervices ſufficient to cover one or more quarter townſhips or tracts of four thouſand acres each; ſhall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800, and prior to the firſt day of January 1802, be allowed to regiſter the ſaid warrants in manner aforeſaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of and not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military ſervices, which ſhall not be regiſtered and located before the firſt day of January 1802, are by the ſupplementary act of Congreſs herein before recited, paſſed on the ſecond day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennſylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the ſaid State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of ſaid State until the 1ſt of September next, inclusive, and that the ſubſcribers authorized by law, will ſit as a Board at ſaid Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unſatisfied claims already filed, as well as thoſe which may be filed on or before the ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regiſter.
PETER BAYNTON, Treaſurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennſylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

To be Sold.

One Hundred Acres of Land,

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittſburgh, and 13 from Franklin. The road from the Allegheny to Meadville croſſes at this place. The ſituation is well calculated for public buſineſs, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houſes are good for that part of the country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon. An indiſputable title will be given. For particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN,
on the premiſes.

January 9, 1800. tf